MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Shbey's Park Theatre-The Legion of House Academy of Music—La Sunambula, American Institute—Exhibition, Biljon Opera House—Lawa Tekala, Booth's Theatre—Fron Fron. Rooth's Theatre.
Chickering Hall-Lecture. Daly's Theater-Needles and Pink Grand Opera House—Rip Van Winkle. Moverly's Lith Street Theatre—Revolt. Konter & Blat's Cancert Hall-Concert Madison Square Theat e-Hazel Kirks Metropolitan Concert Hall, Broadway, that and dietal San Francisco Minstella, Broadway and 20th el. Broad, rd Theatre-Sharps and Flats. Stellaway Mall-Centert. Atelaway Hall-Concert.
Theates Comique—The Mullian Guards' Nomice
Fony Postor's Theatre—Veriety. Daion Square Theatre-Datel Rochal.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Nov. 20, 1880, was:

Wallack's Theatre-The Guy'nor

Windsor Theater The Snew Player

Total for the week

THE SUN FOR 1881.

Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come

I. All the world's news, so presented that the reader will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expenditure of time and eyesight. THE SUN long ago discovered the golden mean between redundant fulness and unsatisfactory brevity.

II. Much of that sort of news which depends less upon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind. From morning to morning THE SUN prints a continued story of the lives of real men and women, and of their doeds, plans, loves, hates, and troubles. This story is more varied and more interesting than any remance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freshness, originality, accuracy, and decorum in the treatment of every subject.

IV. Honest comment. THE SUN's habit is to speak out fearlessly about men and things. V. Equal candor in dealing with each politi cal party, and equal readiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, but unwavering loyalty to true democratic principles. THE SUN believes that the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. lowing will probably decide this supremely important contest. THE SUN believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plunder, and the Rings for imperial power.

Our terms are as follows: For the Daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet

month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also for nished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid. The price of the Wherly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address I, W. ENGLAND. Publisher of The Sun, New York city.

Gen. Grant Sensible Under Difficulties. Amid the highly seasoned adulation with which Gen. GRANT was overloaded at the Lotos Club on Saturday evening, when, with the exception of Mr. WHITELAW REID'S neat speech, flunkydom seemed to outflunky itself, Gen. GRANT preserved something of his native common sense. He is reported

" Now, in regard to the future of myself. I am entirely satisfied

as saying:

And why, indeed, should not Gen. GRANT be content? He is independent in his circumstances-has a plenty to live on, if, like the late old CY BUTLER of Providence, the richest man in New England, he buys his whiskey by the cask-and is as free as bird, to come and go when he pleases.

And why should be complain that republies are ungrateful, when this republic has rewarded him as it never rewarded any other of its favorite sons, not even GEORGE WASHINGTON ?

If Gen. GRANT has anything to complain of, it must be a feeling of nausca arising from the way the hero worshippers overdo their worship of him. But he bears the adulation pretty well-and this is a higher and truer compliment than any of the Lotos fellows, except Mr. REID, paid him.

Then We Don't Want the Fair.

Mr. HENRY G. STEBBINS is of the opinion that the ultimate success of the World's Fair project will depend on the adoption of Central Park as its site. If he is right, then the sooner the project is abandoned the better. The game is not worth the candie.

New York is lacking in many and, indeed in most of the things which go to make up a beautiful metropolis. We have not much to boast of in the way of grand architecture. The rectangular arrangement of our streets and the uniform shape of our house lots may serve the purposes of convenience, but they go far to defeat any attempts to introduce an effective variety in the appearance of the town. To a stranger from abroad, even our most elegant avenues, the seats of our most costly residences, seem monotonous. The houses look very much alike Some are broader than others; some are of brick, while others are of brown stone; some have high steps, for which there is no real necessity, while others are entered by a few steps; and here and there a house built of materials different from those ordinarily used may be seen.

But, taking it as a whole, the part of the city inhabited by the people who have the most money to spend on their dwellings is lacking in an attractive variety of architecture. The houses are merely brick or brown-stone boxes from fifteen feet to forty or fifty feet wide by seventy or eighty feet deep, and running up from three to five stories, in each of which windows of a pretty uniform design are pierced. When you have seen one house and become familiar with its arrangement, you might almost pilot your way through the rest in the dark, so like is one to another.

Our New York house architecture cannot, therefore, be said to add much to the beauty and interest of the city in an artistic point of view. Perhaps when the upper wards of the city become the seats of the elegant resdences of the future, they may present a more varied and attractive appearance; for the different elevations of the ground afford opportunities for a pleasing variation from monotony which prevails lower down. Yet even here the great effort now seems to be to make all the streets alike, so far as possible, both in their grades and in the architecture of their houses.

Of public parks we have not one below Central Park which is of attractive beauty. schools; less than a thousand of them ap- | we mean practical religion?

The City Hall Park is a place of public buildings. Washington square is an ugly thoroughfare, relieved by some fine trees growing among the hard pavements. Union square is no better. It is little more than a short cut across from Broadway to Fourth avenue, though it has one feature of beauty. and that is its fountain, when it plays, Madison square is not by any means so attractive as it was before the Tweed Ring laid hands on it. Tompkins square is, of all the public parks down town, the one most needed as a breathing place by a neighboring population more crowded than that of the most densely inhabited districts of London; but it has been botched and seriously injured by the Park Commissioners, and its use as a parade ground for militia interteres with the public enjoyment of it. A chance to make a beautiful and greatly needed pleasure ground has been thrown away. There is also, at Forty-second street, a little enclosure for nursemaids and their charges, called Reservoir square; but it amounts to little, and is of little use, and has few claims to beauty.

The Central Park, therefore, is the one great pleasure ground of the city, and it is also the one noble and splendid feature we possess. It is extensive, but none too extensive for its purpose. Mr. Sterrins says forty acres of it are now almost vacant land, and that there the buildings for the World's Fair might be erected without disturbing the rest of the Park. But if there is that space left unimproved it should be promptly put in condition for the use of our citizens. We do not care to have all the world tramping over it.

Though there may be so broad an area unfrequented by the public at present, it cannot be turned into a fair ground without serious injury to the portion of the Park with which the people are better acquainted. Such a fair as is proposed would transform all its neighborhood into a populous city at once, hundreds of structures for temporary use would be put up, and its greensward would become thoroughfares over which many thousands would travel daily. The portion of the Central Park unoccupied by the exhibition buildings would then be no more than an appendage to the fair, the outskirts of the city of booths, and it would soon present the characteristics of the raw environs of a town.

Mr. STERRING is enthusiastic over the chance of making the Central Park World's Fair the nucleus of a great New York university. But we don't want a university there, and we need no new university There is already in the city Columbia College, which has an endowment, practically unconditioned, sufficient to make it the nucleus of the grandest university of the Union. Moreover, in its various schools it already gathers together about fifteen hundred students, surely enough to begin a university on. We have, too, the University of the City of New York, on Washington square, and the College of the City of New York costs the people two hundred thousand dollars a year. Join these colleges and we have the university made to hand.

No, Mr. STEBBINS, we can't give up Central Park for your World's Fair. If we never of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a have another of those great exhibitions here, New York will get on; but if any serious injury were done our great pleasure ground, New York would be a heavy loser. Even if all the world came in procession to see the show, we should gain more if we sent them down to Coney Island, for instance, or to Sandy Hook, than if we let them trample over our one sufficient pleasure ground, the one feature of the city in which we can take unmeasured pride.

Instead of talking about a World's Fair in Central Park, the proper subject of discussion is how to save the Park from the damage neglect and bad taste are now doing it.

The Load at the Top.

The last monthly reports of the principals of the public schools of the city show an aggregate enrollment of 130,345 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 119,812. There are more pupils in the schools now by nearly three thousand than ever before.

Of the many thousands of boys in the grammar schools, 915, after careful preliminary training with that end in view, undertook to pass the examinations for admission to the college which stands at the top of our system of free public education. About half of them, or 483 in all, were able to stand the test, and were admitted to the institution. The stumbling block with most of the unsuccessful applicants was mathematicsalgebra and arithmetic. The examination questions were too hard for them.

We therefore find that less than a thousand boys out of the twenty-five or thirty thousand in the male grammar schools be came applicants this year for admission to the pretentious college in Lexington avenue. And of these only about one-half knew

enough of algebra and arithmetic to get in. It is plain enough that in order to prepare this small proportion of their pupils for the college examinations, the whole course of instruction in the grammar schools had to be specially planned. That one boy out of thirty or forty might gratify his ambition to try for admission to the free college, the rest of the boys were made the sufferers. That a few might get what is called a liberal education, the many were deprived of the thorough elementary training which the schools were established to furnish.

Because a small number of boys are looking forward to admission into the college in Lexington avenue, the machinery of instruction in the grammar schools is made more complicated and expensive. There must be extra teachers, and the attention of the principals is withdrawn largely from the simple elementary training required of a public school system, in order to push the few ahead in the branches upon which they are to be examined after leaving school.

And yet when all this has been done, only one-half of the privileged boys are able to stand the test. The people have been put to great expense to prepare them for college, the whole system of free public instruction has been modified to accommodate them, the schools have been overloaded with teachers largely for their benefit, and yet half of them are rejected by the college ex-

And even of those who do get in the college, only a small proportion are graduated. The great mass of boys in the public schools cannot afford the time to go to college. They must earn their living as soon as they have acquired an elementary education. There are a few, however, who think they can stay longer at school; but most of these find on trial that they cannot give up to study the five years the college course requires. They enter the introductory class, which contains five or six hundred boys, and if they go through the first year they are fortunate. After that the numbers in the classes diminish rapidly. The whole four collegiate classes contain fewer scholars than the introductory class alone, the class for each succeeding year lessening until the last is reached, with a roll of fifty or sixty boys at most.

Here is how it stands: Twenty-five or thirty thousand boys in the grammar

plicants for admission to the college; less than five hundred accepted; fifty gr wlusted.

Our whole system of public education suffers for the benefit of these fifty boys. If it was designed simply to train the children of the city in the elementary branches, if that was its only end, the instruction would be more thorough, the cost less, and the results far more satisfactory. The fact is, our schools are too heavily burdened by the load at the top.

Tilden and Hayes-Possibly Rival Claimants for a Pension.

If a Presidential Pension Fund is provided at all by Congress, it is likely that it will be for the equal benefit of all men who have once been President. In that event, who will be entitled to the

pension as having been legally elected in

It would be curious if at last the question of who was elected in 1876 should in this way get into court. Mr. TILDEN would not care for the money but he might think it a fitting opportunity

to have the question of his having been defrauded out of the high office judicially and forever set at rest.

Free Trade. The Post-Dispatch of St. Louis proposes that the Democracy shall take for its plat-

form "free trade, hard money, home rule." Hard money and home rule every Democrat will agree to; but when you come to free trade the case is different. Even the slight installment of free trade which was in the last Democratic platform was generally repudiated by Democrats long before election day; and it is not too much to say that more than three-fourths of the party, including the most earnest and experienced among its members, will tell you to-day that the free trade part of the platform was only deserving of rejection, and worked

nothing but mischief. The attempt to force free trade as a square issue in any Democratic national convention is sure to be signally defeated; or, if it should be carried through the con-

vention, it would split the party afterward. But as things are at present in this country the free trade question is rather one of theoretical than of practical interest.

This country has now the English opera, the German opera, the Italian opera, and the African opera; it has the French drama, the German drama, the Irish drama, and the mixed Anglo-Italian drama of Salvini, With a Hindoo opera or drama from Mr. Dalx's troupe, our polyglot importations would amply provide for all tastes.

2,875,000 hogs during the summer salting season, from the 1st of last March to the 1st of this month, and yet found leisure for literature and the arts. Now they are immersed in their winter packing, and still easily combine pork with politics and poetry.

The people of Chicago handled and packed

Mr. Goschen tells Turkey that Europe will wait ten days only for the cession of Dulcigno. Two or three months ago Turkey was told that Europe would wait only five days.

The Winnipeggers are glad to hear that SITTING BULL is having a successful buffalo hunt between the Milk and Missouri Rivers. because without it "the entire Indian population would be thrown on the charity of the Government, to prevent their starvation." This is the region that Gen. MILES proposed to burn over, so as to stop successful buffalo hunts. Thus there are opposite ways of looking at Indian questions.

Mrs. Hulseapple's experiment at warming giant powder in the oven must be classed with kindling fires by kerosene and aiming guns at people in play. Unhappily her example s likely to be followed by others as soon as they read or hear of it.

Long Branch had more than its fair share of weather Saturday night. First there was a rattling thunder storm, and then ice formed two inches thick.

The exodus of the Chinese from California continues. Many of them are returning to China. It is a movement worth watching and

studying. _ Unlike some of the eminent Pres shepherds of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., of Brooklyn, still

believes in the Bible. Having fallen out with an associate, a fellow Italian, and lost his place in consequence, MICHELE BARONE could think of no better way of mending matters than to whip out his knife and plunge it into his countryman's breast. The stabbed man is dead and the police are looking for the stabber, if indeed they have not already tracked him down.

Probably he will follow Balbo up the steps of the gallows. Are the prosperous and cultivated members of the Italian colony in this city doing all they might do, and therefore should do, for their poor and ignorant countrymen? Can they not at least do something toward weaning them or frightening them from the use of the knife in their quarrels?

Lovers of peanuts-and the devotees of this delicacy are more numerous than the open avowals show-will be glad to learn that 1880 has been another great peanut year, like its predecessor. Last year's crop was nearly two and a quarter million bushels, worth nearly two and a quarter million dollars. It is not every man who will boidly acknowledge that he eats a bushel of peanuts a year; yet the two and a quarter million bushels are disposed of somehow. When the price goes high peanuts are imported, thus showing that there is a craving that must be met. But the full crop of this year and last year will crowd out foreign competition for American digestion.

Mr. WHITELAW REID asks: "Why should not the soldier of Appomattox be borne, while he lives, on the retired list of the army?" Because he voluntarily left the army to enjoy higher rank and a bigger salary for eight years as President. Mr. REID also asks; should not the country say to every retiring President: 'Henceforth we wish your advice and your knowledge of our affairs in our highest council, the Senate of the United States?" Because the Constitution provides that the Senate shall represent the States and the States only in the councils of the country, and accordingly provides that the Senate shall consist of two representatives from each State, without regard to population.

While a dog license should never be burdensome, it is a suggestive fact that out of 8,655 dogs impounded the past season only 142 were redcomed. Granting that some wrong seizures were made, less than one in sixty of the dogs had owners who cared enough for them to take the slight trouble and cost of recovering them. Despite the abuses of the catchers, without a pound the city would be overrun with ownerless and dangerous dogs.

How much watered milk we have been having in New York is shown by the circumstance that five thousand dollars were collected in fines from milk dealers last year. Since the attempt to drive out adulterated milk from the city was begun in good earnest, fifteen thousand dollars of fines have been collected.

Some of the Congregational preachers think they need a new creed. Wouldn't a little more religion be quite as much to the purposeOVERTURES TO THE STALWARTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- Mr. Boutwell ranks among the most radical of the stalwarts. Having been a Bourbon Democrat originally, he has the ferocious zeal of a convert and the intolerance of a crusader. He is known to the country as an outspoken, confirmed, and incorrigible third-termer. Grant is the god of his political idolatry. He has no second choice. He believes in the strongest sort of strong government, and holds that the Southern States are inferiors, and ought to be Africanized. At least that would be the outcome of the policy which he proposes to inflict upon them when the Republicans get control of Congress.

Mr. Evarts has been regarded as belonging to the moderate and anti-Grant wing of the party, which Mr. Conkling has described in his slashing way as "man-milliner politicians." True enough, Mr. Evarts has eaten the leek and pronounced it pleasant to the palate, when-ever the exacting Senator has required him to do duty, even in recanting his own declarations, or in supporting candidates whom he had officially condemned as unworthy of confidence.

Representing New York in the Fraudulent Administration, Mr. Evarts was directly instrumental in the removal of Gen. Arthur and of Gov. Cornell from high offices, upon dishonoring charges, Yet, when Mr. Conkling summoned the clans, the Secretary of State did not hesitate to bow down obediently to his orders, and to praise loudly the candidates whom he had driven out of the Custom House upon allegations affecting their official integrity.

The Fraudulent Administration is about to die and to make no sign. It came in by an infamy, and it will go out with that brand ineffaceably burned into the front of all the beneficiaries. Mr. Evarts is struggling to keep his head above water, and his associates all seek recogniton for their services to Garfield, but fear that Conkling will stand like a lion in their path, forbidding the least advance toward favorable consideration.

In this dilemma, Mr. Evarts exerts his diplomatic skill to appease the wrath of the stalwarts, and to conciliate their good will by a flank movement. A convention between France and the United States was recently organized to adjust the claims of French subjects for damages, alleged to have been caused by the army during the rebellion. The counsel for the commission on our side receives a salary of five thousand a year. It is a snug place with little to do.

Casting about for a profitable investment of this piece of patronage, Evarts thought it would do him the most good by going directly into the camp of his enemies. So he offered it to Boutwell, and, as Boutwell never declines an office, he accepted the tender vigorously. But he makes no concealment of the fact that he never sought the place, and certainly never expected to be hunted up to fill it, when Evarts had so many of his own political nondescripts to provide for.

Now, the question is naturally enough asked. Has Evarts conciliated Conkling by giving Boutwell a comfortable berth? The answer will be given very fully after the 4th of March, 1881. but in the mean time it may be confidently assumed that Evarts will neither remain in the Department of State nor be sent to the court of St. James's by Garfield's appointment.

The others are also in a very bad way. They all want to "stick." Poor Schurz gave up his patent for civil service reform to aid Garfield. and now he dreads being left out in the cold. Ancient Mariner Thompson made a crusade against the Pope's toe and the Democracy, and te, clore thinks he should be retained, with all his family. Ramsey says he has done nothing but have a good time generally and obey Gen. Sherman's orders, therefore he ought to be kept the War Department. Maynard, though born in Massachusetts, and an original secessionist, claims to represent the South, and wants to be continued in the Post Office. Devens insists that Judge Clifford shall either die or resign immediately, so that Devens can get a sent on the bench of the Supreme Court. And John Sherman threatens to hold over in the Treasury, unless Garfield helps to send him to the Senate. They are a lovely set.

LITTLE INTRIGUES AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The Fraudulent President has at last found appropriate and engenial occupation. Two factions in the Republican party here in Washington, each with a tail of trading Democrats, are contending for ascendancy. With the noble ambition f appropriating the public patronage, both seek the exclusive ear of Garfield. Officehold ers dominate in both factions, one of which is led by Postmaster Ainger, an importation from Ohio, and the other by Major Twining, one of the Commissioners of the District.

The point of difference between is the control of the inauguration ball. Heretofore this ceremonious compliment to the new President has always been regarded as a social affair, and been made non-partisan as far as practicable. Now it is converted into a political matter, much to the disgust of all decent Re-

The Post Office clique got together secretly The Post Office clique got together secretly and appointed themselves an executive committee, thus asseming autoreme authority in the management of the bail. The clubs, composed largely of the outs, called a meeting to put down this insidious movement, which was intended to shut the door in their faces. Then Mr. Hayes invited the chiefs of the two factions to the White House and threw cold water on their excitement. He told them how the country was agitated at the speciacle, how much Garffield was distressed, and prayed them to be reconciled upon a plan which he had drafted with his own hand.

The result was a bitter fight at the public

Garfield was distressed, and prayed them to be reconciled upon a plan which he had drafted with his own hand.

The result was a bitter fight at the public meeting, which almost required the intervention of the police, and that, too, with Chief Justice Cartter in the chair. The Twining faction conquered on that occasion. Then the Ainger faction had another meeting on their own hook, with Carpet-bagger Sypher for orator of the night. He denounced the other side as composed of Ring theves and rotten Democrats, some of whom he particularized by name. Altogether, this has been a funny business, and it gives a foretaste of what Garfield may expect when these howling partisans surround the White House and demand consideration.

During the four years of Hayee's Fraud Garfield has had little influence with the concern which his vote on the Electoral Commission put in offlee. Hayes and Sherman divided the patronage of Ohio between them, and both looked coldiy upon Garfield as a rival who had to be kept down. They denied him every favor that could be refused without provoking resentment in the party at such bad treatment. They snutbed his recommendations. They made him realize that he was outside and subordinate to their schemes. Garfield feit these repeated sights, and complained of them to his special friends, who sought some recognition through his supposed influence.

Small wonder that Garfield was not enthusiastic for John Sharman at Chicago. Now that the tables are turned and Garfield is to dispense patronage, Hayes is as obtrusive in profering courtesy as he was previously offensive in withholding recognition to his successor. Garfield's family are invited to pass a part of the winter in the White House, the commonest hospitality of which—always cheap at the very best—has been, with seeming purpose of exclusion, denied them heretore.

The Time Ball. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Vestern Union time ball is dropped by 12 o'clock M. in Washington. Now Washington is exactly 190 miles n Washington. Now Washington is exactly 190 miles air distance, from New York City: Intrind; 387 1/1 majitude 77-1 its difference in time is 12 minutes. It is difference in time is 12 minutes. It is difference in 12 M. in Washington, D. C., 114 i 2 12 P. M. Control of 12 minutes in the interval of the 12 minutes behind its alletted [queen Will some one please enlighten me on this subject, and with me all those who set their chronometers by the ball? New York, Nov. 19.

Chesp Telegraphing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I received telegram to-day from the Produce Exchange by the cestern Union for which I raid 58 cents: a similar one yith Hapit Federaph Company went for 15 cents. As it from of news I thought this might be interesting. New York, Nov. 19. The December number of the North Ameri-

in Review contains eight essays, a large proportion of chich are at once attractive and important. The leader, on the "Puture of the Republican Party," by ex-Secretary Boutwell, hay down a programme of policy for the new administration, which deserves the notice of politicians and of the country at large. The sext article, by Prof. Curtius, on the "Discoveries at Hympis," will attract not only classical scholars and tudents, but the large public who have observed the recent developments of Hellenic archaeology. The third ar ticle, on "Rational Sunday Observance," by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Clarke, takes ground in layor of liberalizing the day of rest. During the whole of the current year, the North American Review has maintained a high standard of excelJOHN SHERMAN'S HOPES.

Desirous of Remaining in the Treasury Department to Continue his Work Begun

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- John Sherman will remain Secretary of the Treasury if Garfield asks him. The getting rid of man will puzzle the President elect. Foster, who wants to come to the Senate, had much to do with the intrigues which stranded Sherman at Chicago. He has, from this and other occurrences, a pretty strong hold on Garfield. He does not want Sherman to be a competitor for the Senate, because he understands that Honest John knows more about manipulating a Senatorial election than any of the other aspirants. He will therefore urge Garfield to retain Sherman. Sherman will naturally desire to complete the work of resumption and funding. He is of opinion that a bond bearing a very low rate of interest and running a comparatively short time can be sold. In this view he is sustained by some of the best finan-

bearing a very low rate of Interest and running a comparatively short time can be sold. In this view he is sustained by some of the best financiers in the country.

He will recommend in his report a short bond bearing 3½ per cent, interest, he is decidedly in favor of a rapid reduction of the debt. The sixes which are due Dec. 31, 1880, amount to about \$13,000,000, and the money to pay them with is in the Treasury. The holders are reluctant to lose a day's interest at 6 per cent, and although the Secretary has offered 2½ premium for the bonds, very few are accepting. If the holders wait till the last day they will only get par and interest, which will amount to 103. There will fall due in 1881 about \$202,000,000 of sixes and \$469,000,000 of fives, making a total of \$671,000,000 to be provided for during the next fiscal and the remainder of the present fiscal year.

The revenues of the Government are now sufficient to pay with perfect safety \$50,000,000 of our debt annually. This will allow for a very considerable falling off in revenue, which is not expected or deemed probable. It is the judgment of some of the officials that the Government can undertake with the utmost confidence to pay \$100,000,000 annually. Mr. Sherman, however, is more conservative, and probably will not recommend a greater reduction than \$50,000,000 of \$75,000,000 a year. He will, therefore, probably propose bonds bearing 3½ per cent, interest, running one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten years. If he does not advise the refunding the entire amount of the sixes and fives into these short 3½ per cent, bonds, he will undoubtedly urge that one-half or two-thirds of the \$670,000,000 to run more than fifteen or twenty years.

It is the judgment of the wisest financiers that the 3% short bonds, running from one to ten years, will be taken immediately in this country. They can be used by the banks for their surplus, and in making their exchanges, after the manner of exchequer bills in England. There are large sums of mone

Mr. Sherman will recommend, the Wood bill will undoubtedly be unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. Sherman also wants to have some sliver legislation, which he is not likely to get, at the approaching session of Congress. He will make some special recommendations in this respect in his annual report. He wants the coinage of sliver restricted. There will be opposition to his by Republicans as well as Democrats. It will be hasted that the sliver certificate is the best circulating medium that we have it that it is better than the greenback, because there is dollar for dollar in the Government vaults, while everybody knows that the greenback can never be on such a basis. But Sherman has very decided views on this subject and is auxious to see them triumph. If he cannot accomplish his purpose now, be thinks he will eventually, and therefore he would rather like four years more in the Trensury.

Then, again, the question of the continuance of the national banking system will have to be settled in the next iour years. Sherman is a friend and earnest advocate of the system.

Mr. Sherman feels sore, however, toward Garfield in the next iour years when he caused his letter on the Senatorship to be published.

But Garfield will have trouble if he keeps Sherman in the Treasury. If Conking sincerely hates any one man more than any one else it is John Sherman. He wants Sherman out of the Treasury Department. If he could have him kicked out he would be repoised exceedingly. He wants the Treasury Department and the Post Office Department in the hands of his friends, because he knows they are powerful political agencies. Conkling looks forward very hopefully to 1884. With his men at the

his friends, because he knows they are powerful political agencies. Conking looks forward very hopefully to 1884. With his men at the helm in these two departments he will feel very strong, and may not consider it necessary to have Grant for a candidate.

Blaine also is not friendly to Sherman. He knows that Sherman could have nominated him at Chicago, and of course an aspirant for the Presidency never forgives another for not nominating him when he could have done it. Blaine ought to have a great deal of influence with Garileid, because, by continuing him at the head of the Appropriation Committee in the Forty-third Congress after the Credit Mobilier exposure, he sverted Garileid's political damnation. There was a tremendous pressure brought to hear on Biaine to drop Garileid at that time. If Biaine was to show Garileid his correspondence daring that exciting period many aspirants for his favor now would be in a sad pickle. rants for his favor now would be in a sad pickle. Possibly Blaine may do it.

De and Von and Hon, and Prof.

From the Boston Advertiser. Mr. Wendell Phillips has in the current num er of Harper's Magazine a letter protesting against the common abuse of the preposition de in certain French names. He insists that deshould be emitted unless the surrame is added, or the name begins with a vowel, or Hanlan, Rose, Trickett, and Laycock have all repeated, when it is a monosyllable. He wants either Tocqueville beaten the best men in England, and now Hosmer of Boo or A de Tocqueville, but rejects de Tocqueville, while De ton and Smith of H Thou is allowed. A similar rule holds good in German. It is pedantic t

say von Bismarck, while Prince Bismarck is as good as Otto von Bismarck, or simply Eismarck. Von Humboldt is objectionable, and it is not ignitimate to say Alexan-dor Humboldt. Goethe is correct; you Goethe is not good. It is equally objectionable to call every German Herr, particularly when the person referred to has a title. The best German use is to do gradually away with all titles, save where they are necessary designations, or demanded for reasons of civility. A good German review might say Moltke or Graf Moltke; it would not my von Moltke. I addressing the illustrious man erally one might choose between Herr Graf, Herr General, Herr von Moltke. or Excellenz. The German Minister at Washington always signs his letters and despatches Schlözer, not von Schlözer; but in speaking to him is would be proper to say Herr von Schlözer; in writing about him the sample name Schlezer is sufficient In writing or speaking English the introduction of foreign words is always to be avoided, and it is objectionable as

me as foreign terms and phrases can be translated. In Russia the nobility uses no title at all, save in orincely families; and it is almost absurd for a Russian to call himself count or baron. In all doubtful cases the dimple name will do.

Perhaps it may be well to add that many Americans ersist in tailing the President of the United States excellency." He does not have that title. He is simply President, or Mr. President. A certain moderaon in the prefix Honorable to likewise desirable is loubtful cases it had better be emitted. Nor is it necessary to keep up militia titles outside of actual service. But the most abused of all American titles is "pro fessor." No one should be called professor who does not actually held a chair in a college or university of recog-nized signature. It is proper to say Mr. Bradley, although he has been an honored Professor at Cambridge and Chief Justice of Blooks Island.

Nonh Davis Condemned. From the Pilithwesh Post.

Judge Davis holds it a criminal libel to call Gen. Garfield "a har," and puts Philip under heavy bail to answer. The same Judge, in a carefully written out on slanders and her about Mr. Hewitt, out of His crime is infinitely worse than 'hilp's, and if he had any conscience he would have for lowed the example of a Western Judge and committed himself to jail. He sneaks out of his discreteful predica-ment by a lame and balting apolesy into which he was forced by the loud calls of the New York press.

The Planets Flat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the hope

that it may come under the notice of some whom it ought to concern. I repeatmy statement about the flatness of the planets. In every book containing plates of the sun, moon, and the other planets, they are represented without relief, as they are. Jupiter with his belts, Mars with his seas and continents, the volcanic moon, and the boiling sun, all have shadings and markings of some slind, but more to indicate that they are globes. It is allmitted that the moon and planets are brighter near the relief of the state of th ess of the planets. In every book containing plates of

The Latest London Dinner Sensation. From the Limbon World.

A masquerade dinner is rather an original

CHRISTIANITY NOT DECLINING.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst and Other Orthodox

Clergymen Contradicted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read

your article on Thursday morning, entitled "Is Christianity on the Decline?" with careful attention. The facts emphatically answer, ' By a simular wet happy tend ney, human nature looks over its shoulder for the golden age. Men always bewait their own times. "Jzeok said unto Pharach, few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers." Yet this was the prince that prevailed with God, and who was able to say: "With my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two bands' found recently another illustration of this tendency in looking over the sermons of the Rev. Dr. Watts, published in London a century and a quarter ago. He speaks of his ago as " a day of rebuke and blasphemy." He expresses the fear that " England is fast becoming a land of beathers again." I hardly wonder, when I remembe that Walpole had held the Premiership in those days through two decades by bribery and intimidation, and that he carried the Lords and Commons in his vest pecket. When a "heathen" like Mariborough could build Blenheim Castle out of the bricks without straw of avarice and with the untempered mortar of treachery the poet-preacher might well mean.

I have called this tendency a happy one, because, if we rested content with the age we live in there would be an end to any effort to better the world. The men who feel evils are the men to remedy them. A divine discontent with things as they are is the very fulcrum under

the lever of progress.

Nevertheless, it remains true that the world grows bet or-like fruit in the orchard ripening toward autumn. In referring to the statistics of my own denomination (the Dutch Reformed), for the past three years, I find a steady and healthful growth. From June '77 to June '78 we made a gain of 1,004 in membership. From June 78 to June '79 there was an increase of 1,502. From June '70 to June '80 the reports show an advance of 1,709. During the same period there was a gain in the total amounts contributed for congregational and benevolent purposes

of \$36,535.84. Is this death? I have not at hand the statistics of other bodies. But I am confident that a comparison by decades would show a substantial gain in every case. A comparison by years is hardly fair. Local causes often work helpfully, or the reverse. Special reasons operate. It is only in the light of broad sweeps of time and of territory that we read the troth. Take, for example, the Congregational Churches in Hartford and New Haven, to which you refer. were special reasons for the decline last year. Not long ago Mr. Moody visited those cities. They were stirred to the foundations. Intense exhaustive activity prevailed. Months of great ingathering followed. These months, in accordance with a universal law, have been succeeded

by comparative inactivity and loss.

I venture my reputation for accuracy upon the statement that Christianlty was never before as strong as it is to-day, whether measured by the number of its converts, the zeal of its adherents, the learning and efficiency of lays on the vital centres of influence. Fifty years more

of such "decline" will bring in the milleunium The vignette that surmounts your paper suggests the state of Christianity to-day. Like the luminary from state of Christianity to-day. Like the luminary from which you borrow your name, and which "shines for all," Christianity is a rising, not a setting, sun. It floods the sea and flushes the land with light. It uses the steam-ship and the locomotive as colporteurs. It kindles both justice and liberty. And its motto is Excelsion

Part r Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church.

MATCHES AND PASTIMES.

College football holds its own as a November game, Yale overcame Pennsylvania University, eight goals to none, on the polo grounds, last Wednesday. Columbia and Princeton postponed their match Saturday. and Princeton meet at the polo grounds next Thursday, and this will be the great contest of the year.

The second annual field trials of the National American Kennel Club, at Vincennes, the past week, had weather so bad as to cause breaks in the programme. Neverthe-

The mile in 2:25% of Gov. Stanford's two-year-old trotting stallion Fred Crocker on Saturday is remarkable. California has this year been famous for the last time of very young trotting horses-suggesting that her climate is savorable to carly maturity of horseflesh.

The most insular comment on the great heat race of

nen as successively "wresting the title of world's cham pion from English caramen, who had always held it. So had Timbuctoo carsmen always held it by as good a litle. English carsmen were accustomed for years to row against each other, and to gravely call the winner world's champion. All that time, and as far back as an record or remembrance goes, Canadian oarsmen had been the best in the world. While the British oarsmen were fancying that the question of highest superiority was between Tyne and Thames, it was three thousand niles away, between Halifax and Toronto and St. John nd Luchine. Hanlan and Ross are not abnormal products-they happen to be the existing representatives of a line of parsimen as superior to any Great Britain ever produced as the markainen of Creedmoor are to those of Wimbledon. But as, until their first match with American riflemen, the self-styled world's champions of Great Britain ignored Creedmoor, so the British carsinen never heard of Canada. Even Australia has shown herself superior to Great Britain in carsmanship, the case both of Trickett and Laycock; and no doubt there are other scullers in Australia who could beat any man in England, judging from Laycock's performances. Hanlan, Ross, Trickett, and Laycock have all repeatedly mai regatts, which was the most thoroughgoing and exhaustive test ever applied to a large body of competing oarsmen, established the inferiority of British oarsmanship by positive demonstration. The there could easily compete, whereas the expense of the ourney and the residence there kept some oarsmen or foreign countries from going. It was on waters familiar to all the local carsmen. Out of the fourteen competitors, eight were Englishmen, and six of these eight were beaten allogether in the first day's heats, while the other two, Hawdon and Nicholson, only succeeded in getting even second places, from the fact that they had each but one foreign oarsman to contend with in their heats; while the men whom they themselves beat were other Englishmen worse scullers than them-selves. There were six foreign scullers among the fourteen, and four of them took the four first places, while the other two took two of the second. In no case of the fourteen did any English sculler beat even one foreign culler. In no case of the fourteen did any foreign sculle: fail to beat any English sculler opposed to him. The an-nals of professional beating show no parallel to this. In the second day's heats the everthrow of English carsmen was completed, the only two wno had been saved rom the first day's heats quickly being rowed down by the foreign oursing, while two Camulian, one Austra-aus, and one after team oursing twee left to row for the rizes. Even at that, the greatest of foreign oursinen, lamian, was not taking part.

Republican Paris, which has been inquiring ominously bout the Government subventions to churches and heatres, is now threatening also the horse-race subsidies. The Municipal Budget Committee has this year resected the item of \$10,000 annually added to the Grand Prize of Paris Stakes. The Municipal Council will pass final judgment on their action.

The great sporting day of the present week and the formal close of the season will be Thursday, the Thanks-giving holiday. There will be prize shooting at Creedmoor, base ball, foot ball, and general athletic games, some horse racing, and at Washington they are going to have a professional single-scull race on the Potomac, with Plaisted, Kenniedy, Lee, and Davis single the estricts. If that succeeds, the Washingtonians will fir to bring together, by a winter match, the three great ours men—Hanlan, Eoss, and Laycock.

This week substantially closes the racing in England. Its events are the Midlant Counties handicap, two miles, on Tuesday, the Laneashire Cup, and Warwick Welter on, each one mile, on Wednesday, the Manchester No-cember Handbeap, a mile and a half, on Thursday, and he Lompton Park Handbeap, one mile, on Saturday.

the fact that when Lucetta won the Cambridge-hire, and an objection was made by Ferdham that Lucetta had crossed Fernardez, the spectators immediately began betting about what the holge's decision would be. As a fact, the objection was not sustained.

From the Chicago Times. It is altogether probable that there will be a

arber, or, as he prefers to call himself, a tonserial ertist, a the next national House. He scolored, of course.

The joke of it all is that the colored artist. Johnson by name, will go up from the Frest arkausas District, which, two years ago, was considered so solidly Democratic that no nomination was made in opposition to Cal. Poindexter Dunn, who has been seeking a reelection in vain ore election Johnson, observing the general apathy of the Democrats, concluded that the Lord was call ing at Augusta, and called into service was an old spay that made, the sale property of Mr. Johnson, usade fro the furnishing of his barber slop. There were so storm the district, and for these struck out the barber and his mule. He was endersed there as the party's car and his mile. He was embraced there as the party's can mitate for Congress, and then commenced with that more a still hand which emalors the colored barber of Admista to write M. C. after his name, while Dann, with the artificeratic came of Pointexter, will tarry in arkansas till his beard be grawn.

Get rid of a cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a certain cure for all pulmenary and breachial affections.

SUNDE IMS.

-The bronze hand by Burtholdl in Madyon square holds a furd's nes

-King Kalakaun, the Hawallan ruler, will visit the United States again this win-

-The trotting horse St. Julien has made profit of \$25,000 for his owner this was

-Careful restorations are in progress at

the Hampton Court, the greatest care being taken to re-produce the work done in the time of Wobey.

-According to the London Telegraph the Exercitch has vowed to extirpate, root and branch, Rus sian aboses and corruptions. He'll have lots to do.

-That exquisite monument of ancient frish art, the Tara broach, more delicate than the fin work, was sold by the finder to a Drogheda goldsmith for \$1.25.

-Lulu Veling, aged 12, is Pottsville's prodige. She plays the plane so well that her friends go into cestasies of delight, and even Wilhelm) and Rummel -The Rev. A. B. Earle, the noted revival-

ist, preached his fiftieth anniversary sermon in Beston a few days ago. He declared that he had been the means of making 150,000 converts. He preaches the doctrine -Lady Georgiana Fullerton, the wellknown Roman Catholic novolist, is sister to Earl Granville, now Foreign Secretary. Her tather was for years

Ambassador in Paris, and Lady G. writes French as and as readily as English. -MM. Lamarque and Boucherat are writing an operetta in three acts- 'Les Femmes d'Offen bach "-in which the principal feminine types of Offen hach will appear and sing couplets, the music of which will be horrowed from Offenbach's works.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been made Lord Lieutenant of the county of his name. He is younger brother of the young Barl who was drawned while working as a mate of an American yessel, under the name of Osborne, a royage to Melbourne.

-In France many professors of the art of ooking feed a family for so much a day and an additiona um for each guest. They bring the provisions, submit a menu, which may be changed, and send a cook to live in the house. At a dinner party they or their aids superintend. They are answerable for the cook. -Offenbach's last opera, "Belle Lurette,"

is so full of bright, sparkful music, that it seems difficult to realize that the airs were penned in the intervals of a death agony. All present sympathized who, when naming the composer on the fall of the curtain at the first represention, was overcome by emotion -The upshot of a game of poker between

Pepper and Muse, at Mendeta, Va., was that the former levelled his gun at the latter. Muse begred piteously for his life, but Pepper was so murderous that, when the gun would not stay cocked, he flipped the hammer with thumb, and sent a bullet through his victim's heart.

The Rev. Mr. Cox lodged one night in

the residence of Brother Halley at Chattanooga, Tena. At daylight he presented Minself at a hotel in his night

shirt and sent a boy to buy a suit of clothes. He says

that he walked into the street in a somnambulistic state failey declares, however, that he kicked the visitor out, in consequence of his conduct toward Mrs. Halley. -Prize fighting in Rhode Island is danerous to all concerned, because the authorities are in arnest in enforcing the law sgain-t it. When Mike Mullery and Jack Norton fought at Providence, a low days sgs, hard gloves were worn, and the spectators-num-

-Miss Eva Sothern, the young and pretty daughter of the well-known actor, who is soon to make her dear at the Gaiety Theatre in London, is a ward of the Court of Chancery, and an application is now pend us before the Master of the Rolls for his sanction to allow the young lady, who is scarcely eighteen, to follow the profession of an actress. Her guardians offer no tion to her atrangly expressed desire to do so -Prof. Blackle of Edinburgh University

bering twenty-five, and paying \$10 each to make up the

sere sworn never to disclose the particulars

has made a speech to his students, in which he solvented the study of at least two modern languages and one ancient, as indispensable to culture. The study of one modern language ought to be included in the master of arts curriculum. It was foolish to spend one's guergle on the subject of "evolution out of an anteditivian rater the infinitesimal brain of a pre-Adamite 'slater.'" Japanese paper air cushions are said to have some advantage over those made of rubber. They nay be relied into a package of smaller dimension

loss after it is wet, and for pillows they are better be

ause they have no odor. Their strength is marvellous; a man weighing 100 pounts may stand upon one without bursting it. They are said to be waterproof, and to make excellent life preservers. -The Earl and Countess of Fitzwilliam are passing the winter in Ireland at their beautiful seak Coulatin, in the remaintic county of Wicklow, among a tenantry by whom he is much beloved. His tenants are in a most prosperous condition, and the maxim that property basits duties as well as rights is fully carried

out. Mr. Parnell's property is close by, and though not at all liliberally managed, his tenants are not all in the -The suit instituted to administer the roperty of the late Mirs Adelaide Neilson, in the English lourt of Chancery, will be heard this week | Legal ques tions as to the right of Miss Neilson to will away her property have arisen; and with a view to a final deter-mination of the whole matter, it has been thought best to take the opinion of the Court. A very handsome monu

ment will shortly be erected in memory of Miss Neitson n Brompton Cemetery, at a cost of £500. -The Harvard "Annex." as the Private Collegiate Instruction of Women at Cambridge is called. has made its first annual report. The institution is not officially connected with the college but the tracking identical with that of the same departments of the col, lege. There have been twenty-seven students two of whom have withdrawn, four have taken the regular col, lege examination for the freshman class, and the resh

have only pursued special studies. -The conversation in a Nevada barroom turned on comets, and a man asserted that an enormous comet was then visible. All said this was noncense, and one offered to bet \$50 that no such thin: could be seen. The wager was made. The first man had prepared a gorgrous comet of polished metal and suspended it in an effective position outside the window before leading the successful, however, and the crestfallen operator, when he claimed that it was all a joke, and asked for his mone;

-When Napoleon formed the Legion of Honor there was much discussion as to the color of the riband. Napoleon was for white, probably because on state occasions he loved to dress in scarlet, and saw how happy the color contrast would be. It was represented that white was preeminently the color of the exiled house. He then suggested red, and was met with the objection that red was the revolutionary color. But remembering that blue was the color of most of the uniforms in the army, and that red would answer as a contrast, he said, "Let the red."

... The special correspondent of the London isher relates an incident that occurred on the occasion of the expulsion of the Carmelites from Rennes. An in eventful morning and found it closed. Viscount de la Barthe advised her to andly to the Prefect, who just ther been in the habit of getting from the monks." The Pre feet told a policeman to arrost the speaker and turned on his heel. The Viscount gave the old woman live frames and she put her arms round him and kiss d him, amis cheers from the bystanders.

-Everett Babbitt takes elaborate pains to be a swindler, as his doings at Kingston indicate. He sent his card to the Freeman office urgen by requesting somebody to call on him at the hotel. The gentleman who responded found him in ted as pale as a chost coughing violently, and with several bottles of medicina home to dis of consumption, that he had been delayed and had spent all his money for medical attendance. He wanted a few deliars, as a lean, and would surely letter it as soon as he reached his tunity. A collection among the Presson printers yielded \$12, which he took wall profestations of cratitis in. He has played the same trek matia. His cough is artificial and his patter is challe

- People have often complained of a laxity d discipline and supervision in Ludiow street and of sails to this country, but they appear to be veritable beautiles compared with that in the canton Sc. wyla Switzerland. The only prison is a farm house; and the an authorities are a jailer, police or result, and a one. The two former spend most of their time at some world boring baths. The principers go in and out as the please, apparently only remaining to cause they like!
The nunis in the field of accompanying repentantly anticides to a much lorung strain. Our creates ment for life, so insto have been lept be well up out he so won on the number leadings to protesticials of beel that she allowed him to work introde him to craft Range one morning lately he was a numer water and strange to say, gaunet new to found.

-A pout and a parting of lips as they touch-

- A point filled a further of the person of the second of